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Differences in Lexical Gradunomy in Uzbek and English

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Abstract: *The close relation of the division of lexical richness into lexical semantic groups and the study of inter-lexical semantic relations, understanding mainly synonymous and antonymic relations under inter-lexical semantic relations in linguistics are studied in the article. Graduality categories specific to Uzbek and English, as well as their specific levels, are analyzed using examples.*

Keywords: gradunomy, graduality, linguistics, synonyms, similarity, levels, categories, general meaning, unification.

Introduction. In Uzbek belonging to the Turkic language family and in English belonging to the Roman-German language family by comparative study of semantic graduality the resemblances and similarities between these two languages stand out. The division of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, which is a Turkic language, into lexical semantic groups (LSG) is closely related to the study of inter-word spiritual relations. In Uzbek linguistics, the concept of inter-word spiritual relations is understood mainly as synonymous and antonymous relations. It is known that along with synonymous, antonymous series, there are LSGs based on spiritual hierarchy is a series of words:

large - medium - small; young - middle - old; long - medium - close; high - medium - low; long - medium - short, etc.

Main body. It is known that the sign-feature represented by the word "medium" literally refers to

the sign-state in the middle, intermediate, that is, between two contradictory (large-small, thick-thick, fat-thin) characters. It is difficult to feel the hierarchy in a series of trinities with the word "medium" (large - medium - small, wide - medium - narrow) because such trinities imply a character or situation between two opposing characters. However, the "middle" trinities can be understood not on the basis of contradictory signs, but on the basis of a certain sign as "less-more-too much", "no-less-more", and it is possible to feel the spiritual level in the "middle" trinities. The combination of words that signify a sign has a long history in linguistics. The separation of a series of words with a degree of meaning in Uzbek linguistics as a separate phenomenon can be seen in the work of the famous Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" (Discussion of two languages), who lived in the 15th century. In this play, Navoi distinguishes the following series of hierarchies, which represent the state of "crying": ingramoq - singramoq - yig'lansinmoq - yig'lamoq - siqtamoq - o'kirmoq - hoy-hoy yig'lamoq.

He cites vivid examples of this, noting that the level of character increases from "sighing" (i.e., suffering, weeping silently), to "weeping loudly" (loudly, openly and for a long time).

It is known that the study of hierarchy in the Uzbek language is a separate problem [1, 69-77]. They were among the first in linguistics to use the concept of sign level - positive color level semantics in the

description of the semantic structure of positive evaluation qualities.

Uzbek scientist Sh. Orifjonova was one of the first to use the word graduonymy as a linguistic term in her research. R. Safarova and the authors of "Systems Lexicology Theses" note that she used the same term.

Thus, in today's linguistics, the term graduonymy and its Uzbek alternative degree is gaining popularity as a scientific concept that refers to a form of inter-verbal spiritual relations. Now it is necessary to understand what spiritual relations are understood under this concept and to focus on the linguistic essence of the group of words connected with these relations.

Non-linguistic bases. The essence of the non-linguistic factor is that there are quantitative differences along with qualitative differences in the thing-object, character-properties in existence. For example, any type of organism grows. Its growth is related to time (time or age). For example, a person experiences infancy, youth, adolescence, maturity, old age, plant infertility, seedlings, maturity, and dryness. The color and other characteristics in nature are so varied that two red flowers on the same bush differ from each other in whether they are darker or lighter in color. Quantitative differences between things in existence are so varied that they cannot be fully described and enumerated. The active consciousness of man must and does reflect such quantitative differences in existence. Since language is a form of consciousness, it must also express such quantitative differences that are reflected in the mind. Such quantitative differences are represented by different methods (determinants, quantitative indicators, units of measurement, etc.), including individual words: seedling - seedling - tree, lullaby - baby - baby - child ..., calf - body - heifer - cow.

This factor is a non-linguistic (non-linguistic) factor of the existence of graduonymic relations in the lexical system. b) a factor of paradigmatic relations between words. For example, let's pay attention to

the interpretation of the meanings of the words window - door - gate in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language":

1. A window is a small door or window with one or double panes, a door or a wall that used to serve as a window [2, 212].
2. A door is an opening and closing device installed at the entrance of a house, room, building or yard [2, 457].
3. A gate is a large door that opens and closes into a courtyard, a fortress, a castle, a factory, etc. [2, 209].

In the explanations of the linguistic meaning of these words, in the structure of naming and naming semantics, the semantics and components that point to quantitative indicators and features are clearly visible. In the description of the word window, this small and the door, the big word in the gate, point to the same features. Explicit refers to the comparison of adjectives and their phrases using levels of intensifiers. In this case, the forms in the word combinations have a definite place, that is, they are in the preposition relative to the quality. The only exception is the suffix suffix, which comes after the adjective: nice - natural - common suffix. For example, time, place, direction, repetition, form of movement, and other types of forms. These group forms, in turn, are usually divided into three groups:

1. Highlighters are those that reflect that they are correct. These include the following communications:

really, actually, clearly, definitely, indeed, plainly, simply, literally, just, at all, etc.;

2. Amplifiers, which represent a high career and level:

absolutely, altogether, completely, entirely, extremely, fully, perfectly, perfectly, quite, thoroughly, utterly, very, much, badly, bitterly, deeply, (by) far, greatly, heartily, terribly, a great deal, etc.;

3. Downtoners:

quite, rather, enough, sufficiently, more or less, moderately, partly, slightly, somewhat, (a) little, a bit, barely, hardly, scarcely, almost, nearly, kind of, sort of, etc. [3, 376–377].

Other classifications of the level of English are also suggested. In modern linguistic literature, the term "graduators" or "form-graduators" began to be used to denote forms that represent different levels. It is precisely the logical structure of the classification of graduators can be found in the works of researchers L.A. Furs and I.V. Nazarova. The authors, while conducting a structural analysis of the lexical definitions of different forms-graduators, distinguished the following typology:

- 1) graduators indicating the last level indicating the sign - extremely, fully, totally, utterly, completely, absolutely, wholly, entirely, etc.;
- 2) graduators representing a high level - widely, highly, greatly, very, etc. ; graduators that express the specificity of low-level expression - a little, just, a bit, etc. [4, 34].

There are many examples of graduonymy in the Uzbek language. The leveling of a day of reading can also be found in synonyms. In a situation similar to the example above, for example, shabada, shamol, bo'ron, uyurma (gentle wind, wind, storm, vortex), etc., are all graded for the wind to intensify. Comparing the Uzbek language with the English language, we can witness the existence of such a level and their uniqueness.

For example, adjectives, verbs, manners, possessives, and adjectives can communicate. According to researchers, the second component of construction in word combinations is a modification of lexical meaning, the type of which is determined by the semantic specificity of parts of speech that can be combined with graduators as a result of graduality.

For example, adjectives in English refer to a particular feature, quality, character, and they are

considered to be objective, without any part of them: a personal view. On the basis of a holistic modification, a whole volume of character, quality, feature, which is manifested, is accepted, and its subsequent graduality is taken into account. It is different from the partitive modification. In the participle modification, one of the whole characteristics is separated and the derived part is graded [4, 36]. In doing so, they participate as graduators of the character. It is also correct to call this meaning gradual.

It is impossible to imagine English texts without adjectives. This is a lexical law, and when we name objects, events, people, we have to describe them. In this sense, too, adjectives are necessary in language. Adjectives in English can be divided into three groups.

1. Gradable (gradual) and Extreme / non-gradable adjectives denoting non-gradual or very low level).

Gradual adjectives can reflect different quality levels. For example, we can say "hot", "rather hot", "very hot" and "extremely hot".

Non-gradual adjectives include the meaning of exception, the highest manifestation of quality. Their structure can be imagined as follows: extremely + adjective.

For example, instead of the phrase "extremely hot" we can also use a single non-gradual adjective "boiling".

Here are some Gradable – Non-gradable attributes that are unique to English:

- Angry (furious) -furious
- Bad - horrible, awful, terrible.
- Big - huge, vast, giant (giant, giant)
- Cold - freezing
- Hot - boiling
- Hungry - starving
- Old - ancient

Scary - terrifying

Small - tiny

Tired (tired) - exhausted

The question arises as to how gradual and non-gradual adjectives can be used in English. Gradual adjectives in English have comparative degrees. For example,

It's hot today. It was hotter yesterday. It will be the hottest day this month.

Non-gradual adjectives, unlike gradual adjectives, do not constitute comparative degrees, as they indicate the maximum manifestation of quality:

The wardrobe was huge. - The wardrobe was huge

Both gradual and non-gradual adjectives are used in conjunction with degree forms, which indicate the degree to which a quality is manifested. However, they are considered different groups of forms.

The following forms are used in conjunction with gradual adjectives:

a bit, a little, fairly, rather, extremely, hugely, immensely (largely, emergency).

For example,

It's rather hot in here. - It's hot enough here.

She was slightly talkative. "She was a little talkative."

This show is hugely popular. - This program is terribly popular

Forms can also be used with non-gradual adjectives. These forms emphasize the expression of quality: absolutely (absolute), completely (absolute, at the end), utterly (perfect, very, extremely, completely), totally (perfect, total)

For example,

The film was absolutely terrible. - The film was very scary.

After the long-haul flight Gregory was completely exhausted. - Gregory was in a lot of trouble after a long flight.

The situation was utterly ridiculous. - The situation was very funny.

However, the forms "pretty" and "really" (universal) are universal and can be used with two groups of adjectives:

Everyone was really hungry. - Everyone was really starving.

Everyone was really hungry. "Everyone is really starving."

As can be seen from the above examples, the use of gradual and non-gradual adjectives in English is wide, and attention should be paid to their acquisition in the educational process.

Conclusion. In general, the graduonymic relationship is based on the hierarchy between words. Graduonymy is very close to a synonymous type of spiritual relationship. It is noticeable that the graduonymic series in Uzbek and English show different levels of expression of the same sign. The existing types of spiritual communication in the two languages are interrelated, but at the same time they have their own characteristics.

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